THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JOHNSON.

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THE HUNTRESS

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BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

TERMS.

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SELECTED TALES

From the Portland Transcript.

LA TRAPPOLA—OR THE RAT TRAP.

AN ANECDOTE IN THE LIFE OF CARDINAL CIBO

'Knock out his brains—and then he won't bite.'

There are four Cardinals in the family of Cibo, most of them now occupying distinguished places in the pages of Italian history; but among the proudest of the name, and most adventurous, was Claude Sansovino Cibo, 'the terror of anarchy and misrule,' who governed as legate in the city of Ravenna, during the pontificate of Innocent XIth.

This bold churchman, on his arrival at the Exarcate, to which he had been sent from a knowledge of the fearlessness and decision of his character, had found its general affairs in such a state of disorganization, as few rulers would have dared to encounter, far less been competent to reform. That most disastrous of all the old expedients for raising money, a tampering with the standard of the circulating medium, had been persisted in until the commerce of Bologna—even domestic—was nearly at a stand. The value of the currency was not only far below its nominal price, but, at the same time so irregular, that it was a common device with the chevaliers of industry to throw down gold in a tavern for the payment of their score, such as if the reckoning came to but a small sum in silver, the vintner would rather incur its loss, than take risk of changing. If credit in any instance was given, few traders cared to press an unwilling debtor; for the thrust of a stiletto was very apt to balance such accounts—and impunity made assassination so cheap, that the hired bravos declared they could not make a livelihood. Appeal to the law was perfectly useless—every offender was certain to escape; some from the danger of giving evidence; others from the open, undisguised patronage of persons in rank and place. When the arm of the magistrate was thus found obviously too weak to afford protection, each man thought it reasonable that he should endeavor to protect himself; and from first resisting injuries, it was but a step to revenge them, which of course made the avenger, in his turn, the object of recrimination. Riot, in short, plunder, and bloodshed walked abroad through all Ravenna by open day; and innumerable had been the lives lost, alike from toleration of these disorders, and in the weak or tardy efforts to repress them.

But when Cardinal Sansovino was named to the post of legate, he entered upon his office fully determined—that his rule was to exhibit the vices of a despotic system—that it should, at least, exemplify the advantages of one. Thenceforward, whatever might be the result, there should no longer exist the hitherto common excuse for committing violence—to wit, that he who did commit it, and who did not, were alike compelled to endure it. He came to his government surrounded by a guard—small as to numbers—but culled, not merely from half the provinces of Italy, but from half the nations of the globe. France, Germans, Switzers, Poles, Hungarians, nay, even Turks, so that they struck but heavily, and shunned no discipline—found a welcome, and such pay as all the world else would not afford them, in his ranks. Secure, then, in the obedience of these troops, who were few, but picked combatants every soldier—on the very day after his accession, the legate summoned before him all the local magistracy of Ravenna; and assuring them that in all emergencies of duty, where they might incur a risk, he would sustain them with the whole power of government even to the hazard of his life, pledged his honor that they themselves should be held responsible, if violence were committed in their jurisdictions and the offenders not brought forward on his demand.

He who means to act may use a threat for fashion's sake; but it is for form's sake only, because he may be quite sure that nobody will attend to it. Every new legate for twenty years, had begun by making the same professions as Sansovino; and ended by leaving things just as they had been left by his predecessor. On the third day of the new governor's taking office, in spite of all his thunder, Paul Carlo Altieri stabbed an officer, at high noon, upon the Corso, who threatened him with arrest for debt—and having committed this act with perfect deliberation in the sight of two hundred persons, walked to his father's palace, without thinking it necessary to take sanctuary.

This time, however, for his sins, M. Altieri had miscalculated. Every change of system must have its proof—that is its victim. He was seized by the municipal authorities without delay, tried, and when no other witnesses out of two hundred Ravennæ present, came forward, three strangers—said to be the Cardinal's own spies—appeared and proved the blow. Still all this proceding was so contrary to precedent, that the people believed it was only meant to terrify. Even after the verdict was found of 'guilty,' neither the culprit nor his friends could be persuaded that there was any chance of the law being carried into execution. When the sentence of the court was confirmed, Altieri's family interposed, but less with entreaties than with broad and insolent menaces. And though these, when the danger grew urgent, were at length softened into prayers, yet it was easy to perceive that, by the great portion of the higher classes in Ravenna, the new order of things was contemplated as equally incomprehensible and offensive.

The good people, however, who entertained these opinions, had yet to learn with whom it was they had to deal. Temperate, at first, in spite of provocation; patient at last, under reiterated entreaty, though perfectly unmoved by it—there was conciliation—and a coffin—in every sentence that the legate addressed to Altieri's mediators. The 'long impunity' which was urged as having encouraged the commission of similar crimes—rendered a 'proof' the more imperative that 'such impunity was at an end.' The "rank of the offender,' would show that the example was an impartial one; and therefore, it would operate with increased effect. Affable, but perfectly inflexible—speaking no daggers, however determined to use them—when one half the influence of Ravenna made common cause in Altieri's favor, the mere unwearied attention with which Sansovino heard their importunity carried in it extinction of all hope. He explained the necessity—regretted—but Carlo Altieri must die. An address was sent express to the *Pope*—but the day of execution came and Carlo was executed two hours before the answer could arrive.

This act of severity, as might have been expected, led at first, to increased exasperation; but the governor had prepared even for a riot at the scaffold, and met the danger by fresh edicts, which he carried into operation without mercy, against all classes. Two plots were discovered against his life; and in both, the conspirators were executed to a man. In the last, having information of the attack (intended upon him at the opera house) he went directly to the point of danger; stood the conflict, cut his assailants to pieces, and the next moment appearing in the theatre, gave the accustomed signal that the performances should begin. Some persons who effected what they called 'public spirit' next made it a point openly to brave his authority; but both life and honor, after one overt act of mischief, were found so transitory, that few became proselytes to this example. The privilege of 'sanctuary' was one which could not well be violated—but even this the Cardinal contrived to render nearly nugatory—for parties of his guard loitered about the churches which possessed this privilege, who detained upon slight pretext, or no pretext at all, any who approached this refuge in too great haste, or with daggers drawn, or with blood upon their garments, as not unfrequently was the usage. Meanwhile, at the serious dilapidation of his own revenues, he in some degree restored the value of the currency. It was said that in all appeals Pope Innocent steadily refused to interfere—and the trading population of Ravenna—a class necessarily hostile to tumult and disorder—finding that there was at last a power in the state able to protect, took courage and rallied around it. In a fierce insurrection, which the Cardinal himself was accused of having promoted, and which certainly did give him the opportunity of at once striking a decisive blow against his opponents, these men alone fighting vigorously through the streets of Ravenna, beat the aristocratic faction almost without the aid of the legate's troops decided the day. The vengeance which followed was sanguinary, for 'banishment' was not upon the Cardinal's list of punishments. He inflicted no torture, but his maxim was Death! Not the sending his enemies (as he said) to plot against him, beyond the reach of his power, or scope of his observation. A few of the insurgent leaders were spared—and these were but few, at no other intercession than that of the citizens who had fought and vanquished them. In time, the rest of the turbulent began to believe that the new viceroy could bow their necks, and would do it—upon which discovery they very soon, at least as a body, became weary of the contest. They feared their new ruler, most classes in Ravenna abundantly—but they feared him—and their affection was a boon with which he could dispense. All he cared for was that they should implicitly obey his dictates, or die for the violation of them. They did obey—and the executions began gradually to fall off.

Now while this contest lasted, with the irregularities of the great population of Ravenna, the Cardinal overlooked, as an evil of minor magnitude, the hordes of professional desperadoes with which the city was infested—but at length the turn of these persons came to be attacked, and fierce and obstinate was their resistance—for, with them, it was beyond any question of mere change of system—it was resistance or submission to a total loss of livelihood. The gallies, the gibbet, and the wheel, thinned their numbers. Under the new polise, they could no longer swagger, as they had been used to do, through the streets in broad day—and even their secret haunts, within the town, were in a short time searched from night to night, and rendered impracticable. But, though driven thus from the capital, strong bands, in defiance of all coercion, continued long to maintain themselves in the suburbs and adjoining villages, making the roads near at hand, especially for traffic, impassable. And it was against the last of these marauding associations, a band headed by the notorious Ludovica Pezzali, that the Cardinal Sansovino struck that blow, which is still remembered in all the ballads of central Italy, and which formed the subject of an adventure yet more extraordinary and romantic than, even from his enterprising and chivalrous spirit, the times in which he lived could have expected.

As mere common plunderers in the province, the Cardinal's love of regularity would have made him anxious for Pezzali's and his people's (bodily) suspension—but there was one or two other causes which rendered him desirous of that event, in a very peculiar and solicitous degree. They were the last body these—that remained at all formidable, and freed from them, the nucleus for stragglers destroyed, the country would be speedily at rest. Then their cruelty and insolence, wherever outrages were committed, exceeded even the practice of Italian robbers in general. And, moreover, this was the main consideration: there was some unquiet spirits enough: though silent for the moment, in Ravenna, in whose hands such men would always be a dangerous implement, and with whom the first fair opportunity was sure to bring them into communication. The local authorities of the province were tainted with the policy of the time: they desired the acquittance of these outlaws, but they would have purchased their allegience or their absence. Sansovino disliked such a course; he did not need their aid: and he had, moreover, a natural disposition to cleave such people to the brisket, rather than capitulate with them. A fancy, for it could scarcely be called a plan, presented itself to his imagination on this subject. It was needlessly perilous: but the 'terror of outlaws' was in spirit more than half an outlaw, perhaps, himself. His fame, with what had been done already, was ringing and he knew it, threw the papal state. His courage made him almost popular, even in Ravenna, where men said—ween they spoke of Sansovini—'that it was not the monk's frock that made the priest, nor the steel corslet the soldier.' One single captain was the confidant of his project. That officer would have remonstrated, but was commanded to be silent and obey. And on a dreary evening in the month of February, which is the rainy season, and the most cheerless of all the year in Italy, disguised in the garb of a country curate or priest, travelling on foot for his affairs, the Cardinal Legate of Ravenna, privately departed from his episcopal palace in the *Piazza Largo*—and, with no arms beyond a staff—unaccompanied and unattended, took his way, through the meaner and less frequented streets, towards the western gate of the city.

It was about six miles from Ravenna to the Villa de Corvo, on the same road that leads forward thence to Forli, and about midway on this track, there stood, in Sansovino's time, an *osteria*, long infamous from the character of the persons who kept it, known among the peasantry by the name of 'La Trappola,' or the 'Rat Trap.' Placed apart a few furlongs from the high road, which, at that point, sinks into a deep and woody dell, all people of the locality preferred going out of their way, to passing near it—and, for chance travellers, by day, it was easier for such to miss the house than find it, so imbedded as it was, looking from the level ground, in incut, broom and copse. But from the brow of the height which the road reaches above, when the legate looked downwards, although rain and darkness, the glare of light which pourad through its broken casements, showed the situation of the hut at once; while, even so far off, a strain of boisterous sevelry, trolled by rough voices, and eked out with the merciless plucking of a guitar, mingled snatches of its music with the long loud gusts, which, at intervals, swept hoarsely through the pine trees of the forest.

Merrily, merrily rose the song! a rude melody—fit to be heard, and listened to in the forest and in the fell. The strain was wild, but not unmusical; and the verse told of the trade of the singers, and the condition of the time.

'Heavily, heavily heaves the flood,
And patters loud the rain,
The north wind howls through the fir tree wood,
And darkness shrouds the plain.
The thunder peals on the mountain side,
The pale moon hides her ray—
And the lightning's flash alone may guide
The traveller on his way.
But our steeds are blood, and our swords are good
And the red wine sparkles clear—
And a flask that's bright may kill a dim night,
So we'll drink and be merry here!'

The sky thickened, and the shower fell faster, as the cardinal, descending from the eminence above, and drawing his cloak close round him for easier passage, more than for shelter, pressed through brake and bush, directly towards the hostelry of the 'Rat Trap.'

(*To be continued.*)

WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1840.

THE BALTIMORE SUN—THE PILOT AND BISHOP ENGLAND.

It appears from the Sun that he has incurred the censure of the Pilot, by advertising a political letter written by Bishop England.

We do not receive the Pilot, nor did we observe the advertisement of the letter in question—and all the light we have upon the subject, is contained in the replies of the Sun editors to Gen. Green; the first in the Sun of the 8th inst., and a second in the 17th.

It appears from the Sun that the letter was published in a Mobile paper, and the Sun acknowledges he published it as an advertisement, for which he was paid—adding that with what he (his employer) "meant to show by it," he, the Sun editor, "had nothing to do!" The man is certainly deranged. If he has nothing to do with what appears in his paper, who has? This is a new doctrine amongst editors, and highly dangerous. Upon the same principle an editor might publish treason, the foulest falsehood or slander, (which we believe this publication to be upon Bishop England,) secrets of State, &c.

But we give the reply of the Sun entire:

"NEWSPAPER CREDIT.—The Pilot is ever kind to us in the matter of credit. Yesterday morning, in the commencement of an article on Bishop England's letter, after reference to its publication in a Mobile paper, it speaks of its publication in this paper thus:

"It is also inserted in the Sun, of this city, and also part marked in italics, to show that Bishop England believes it to be the duty of all good Catholics to support the Administration."

"This is the second time on which the Pilot has either quoted from our columns, or referred to them in a way that would lead those who had not the perusal of them, to believe that we had forsaken our course of political neutrality. If the editor had stated, that the Bishop's letter was 'inserted in the Sun, of this city,' *as an advertisement*, then there could be no mistake about it. We 'inserted' it because 'the publisher' paid for it. With what *he* meant 'to show' by it, *we* had nothing to do. With regard to the 'italics,' that same publisher has the following note appended: 'The publisher has taken the liberty to mark the lines in italics.' The Pilot corrected itself on a former occasion, at our request; on this, we leave the matter to its own sense of justice."

If the Mobile paper referred to, be the *Register*, it may at once be set down as a falsehood. It was only in our last paper, that we convicted the editor of a most wilful and flagrant falsehood, in regard to charging Gen. Harrison with being the cause of, or concerned in, the negro revolt.

That Bishop England ever wrote such a letter, or lent his consent to its publication, either as an advertisement, or in the usual way, we do not believe!

We have never had the pleasure of seeing Bishop England, but his fame as a gentleman, and of the highest literary attainments, accomplished manners, and liberality in his religious opinions—with a reputation unstained by spot or blemish, has reached the ends of the earth. That such a high functionary of the church would stoop from his elevated station to dabble in politics, wants other evidence than the Baltimore Sun, (or the publisher he speaks of,) or the *Mobile editor*. The Bishop has more respect for his character, than to be guilty of an act that would disgrace the humblest minister of the gospel of any persuasion—the story is ridiculous.

But after all, should the statement prove to be true, Bishop E. is a dangerous man—not but that he has a right to his own political opinion, or to express his preference for public officers as becomes a gentleman. But the danger lies in blending *religion* and *politics* together, making one depend upon the other—(if they are bad Catholics they may vote for the Whigs, we presume.)

Our constitution merely guarantees to the right of a citizen to choose whom he may vote for. But according to the Sun, the Bishop makes it the *duty* of all good Catholics to vote for one whom *he* may choose! What becomes of the freedom of elections in this case? Our laws have ordained that religion and government shall forever be kept asunder, and why? Because were it not for this free toleration of all free sects, in their peculiar worship, our country would cease to be a republic, and would soon be deluged in blood—each sect striving for the mastory!

Every one knows the unbounded influence the Catholic clergy exercise over the minds of their flock.

Supposing Bishop E. should tell them it was the duty of "all good Catholics to murder their opponents, would many of them hesitate to do so? Certainly not. He must therefore see the absurdity of his interference with elections. Let him attend to saving souls and the duties of his clerical office, and leave electioneering to laymen.

We are opposed to the union of Church and State *in toto*, and opposed to the persecution of the Catholics, under the sham name of *foreigners*, by the native Americans, because we firmly believe their object is to establish the Presbyterian religion by law in this country, which they have never lost sight of since they landed on its shores. But we view the attempt by any and every religious persuasion with *equal horror!*

This is the first attempt, and for the sake of the peace and happiness of all denominations, we trust it will be the last attempt of the Catholics to bring the church into action at elections.

But, as we said before, we think it a *libel* on Bishop England, and that falsehood has been fabricated, as a thousand others have been, for political effect.

But how the *Baltimore Sun* gentleman is to get out of the scrape we cannot see We have seen his defence (of his course,) in several numbers of the Sun, which are principally addressed to the Pilot, but the Sun makes a poor hand of it. It does not meet the question—it merely uses a kind of bravado, and asks satirically, "Why should we complain that desperate partisan editors should place us in a wrong position before the public." We are much mistaken if Gen. Green can place him in a worse position than he has placed himself. But he is in good hands, where we leave him with one or two remarks.

The *Sun* says:

"But we are not told in what light we shall be viewed, if we 'work for nothing and find ourselves,' at the risk of the fate that usually overtakes those who pursue such a suicidal course."

Such is his mode of defence—supposing things foreign to the point. The question is, not whether he "works for nothing and finds himself," or works for pay—it is publishing a letter calculated to injure the rights of the people—it is throwing a firebrand amidst political parties, already heated by political strife, even at dagger's points, and smuggling the letter through in the shape of an advertisement, to justify the act—by saying he was paid for it, only enhances its criminality. A man who would do such "work" as this, by parity of reasoning, would sell his country if he were well "paid for it."

We should like to know *two* things, which, we suppose, never will be known. 1st, who the man was who hired the Sun, and 2d. How much money he paid him.

It is a novel way of bringing a letter before the public.

SCENES FROM THE GALLERY, No. 6.

We are nearly through with the Scenes from the Gallery of the House of Representatives, and should have accomplished it ere this, but for the abolitionists "*World's Convention*," &c. and pray pardon of our friends. The remarks which follow are comprised in the last day but one of the adjournment. Apropos. Speaking of those numbers, a gentleman observed to us a few days since, "Oh, the Scenes, Mrs. R. help us with the election—never mind Scenes. We'll take care of you." He was a Whig, of course, and takes our paper, but we must keep our word—and though we opposed the swindling and frauds of the party in power, and think it of the highest importance to the country that a change of rulers should take place—and though we go as far as any one to effect this, we are under very little obligations to the Whigs. Some of them behaved very mean towards us last session—some old members, and some new. The latter pledged their word they would bring our bill before the House—instead of this, they kept it in committee from the *first day of the session*, till April or May, while the Administration members had a number of bills reported and passed, and had Mr. Muhlenberg, our Minister, been Chairman, or Mr. Morgan, of Virginia, this bill would have been passed. There is something dark in this case, which is connected with the Hall report, on the part of the Whigs, and will come to light some day. We have an eye upon them.

Hon. *Joseph L. Tillinghast*, of R. I. The conduct of this gentlemen on the day we speak of at the close of the session, confirms us in the opinion that there was a mutual understanding between him and the Whigs of the committee in this case, at least. Mr. Tillinghast, whose seat was facing us, and not far distant, having caught our eye, got up and said, "I move to take up the pension reports, some old ladies (looking up to the gallery,) want their pensions;" and turning his head half round to his next neighbor, put on a sneering laugh. This was adding insult to injury. Are these what ye call Whigs? Trust them not. This man, no doubt, took the mint drops if he ever had any principle.

When this gentleman was a candidate for a seat in the present Congress, he came out in speeches, in favor of granting pensions to revolutionary *soldiers* and *widows*, and advocated their cause with great zeal and eloquence, for he does not want talent. But no sooner is he elected, than he shows his true principles. This is worse than Messrs. *Hall* and *Benton*, for they deceive no one. We fear there are too many such men in the Whig ranks.

Hon. *John H. Brockway*, of Conn. This is another gentleman who promised fair, and performed nothing! He was one of the committee on our case.

When he first came to Washington, his demeanor was kind, affable and gentlemanly—but before the end of the session he became distant and repelling.

His seat was immediately under that part of the gallery where we sat, in full view, and during the ten days we were present, though he saw several members saluting us, some from the extremity of the hall. There he sat, looking as sour as a puritan.

We did not hear him speak, but his speeches in the papers read well, and shows him to be a very competent member, but he needs watching.

Hon. *Wm. Goggins*, of Va. sat near Mr. Brockway. He has a fine appearance any where, though the weary long session reduced him somewhat, and robbed him of his fine complexion. He is a tall figure, and amongst the best speakers, and the best looking of the new members, though we did not hear him speak.

Hon. *Horace Everett*, of Vt. "What's in a name?" This is a Whig, and was an amiable, pleasant man, till he joined the blue skins. He is now the greatest *clown* in Congress, and looks sour enough to turn skim milk. His seat was near to us, and he often rose to address the chair. He is a good speaker, but has a drawling voice—and had he any other man's countenance and manners but his own, it would add fifty per cent to his delivery. But such a countenance—black as Egypt—and then he looks so old, we never should have known him.

Hon. *Wm. Slade*, the abolitionist, is a pleasant man by the side of him. "But Mrs. R." says one, "you will injure the cause by censuring these Whigs so publicly." Not a whit. The people will thank us for putting them upon their guard against these Church and State men, the most dangerous men in the country.

Hon. *G. H. Proffit*, of Ia. This gentleman's patience is well tried, when he attempts to get the floor. There are generally five or six members placed to watch him who are [as their leaders deem them,] fit for nothing else. But very few new members make better use of it when he succeeds.

On this morning he made several attempts to get something before the House, not of more importance to *one party* than another. But Hon. G. Dromgoole, the only one on guard this morning, true to his trust, raised himself up slowly, till he reached the shape of a crescent, taking care to steady himself, meanwhile, with both hands upon his desk, saying, "I object." This was repeated till some of his friends took him away.

Poor George D. He is an honest, good hearted man as ever lived, but was rather "high up" that morning. But there is worse men than George in Congress.

Mr. Proffit is a keen, thorough going member, as if he had been many years in Congress. He is an able and fearless speaker, and does Indiana much credit.

(*To be continued.*)

We are sorry we cannot finish the Scenes this week. Something is always coming in the way.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market*, formerly occupied by *John Lloyd*, Esq.

Of this long established house, for size, convenience, and comfortable apartments, little need be said. The subscriber, also, long known to the Public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords, prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants;

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

Sept. 23, 1840.

☞ There are numbers who can bear testimony to the merits of Mr. Sheckles, one of the most amiable men in the District.

THE COCKNEY 'WHIPS.'—The following is a touch of the way those chaps come it to ensure a load at the expense of their neighbors. 'If you goes by that 'ere wehicle, sir, you might just as well call for a nite-cap and git tucked in comfortable for all day. Vy, them orsses aint got no stammy-ner; the fust time as they hears the crack o' the vip they'll go to prarce.' 'Never you mind vot he sez, *sir*—he's a vig and socier-list—ve calls him po-litical Tommy: afore he vent to court he never druv nuffin but a donkey!'

POETRY.

From the N. O. Picayune.

LONG FACES

Ah! here's the Senior got out too!
Good mornin' to you, dad—
How goes the var? 'Vell, Straws, my boy,
I'm not so wery bad;
I stirs about a little, and
I've had a little tea;
You knows its nearly half my life
Since I have been to sea.

'Vhy, Straws! you aint so lively, vhy
Vot makes your nose so thin?
Your upper lip's a curlin' vhile
You drops vay down your chin!
And vot's the matter vith your cheeks,
Vot's come of all your color?
Your eye is 'bout as shiney as
A pewter quarter dollar!"

I don't know, Senior, vot it is,
I feels a sort a wrong;
I know I feels a kind a *flat*,
And looks a king a LONG;
Take care—hold on by this 'ere rail,
I feels like—curse the *damn* rods—
As if I'd swallow'd smoothin' irons
And *cast* 'em into ramrods!

Ah! here's another sufferer—
Good mornin' Mr. Brown,
How's Mrs. B.? 'Vhy, wery queer,
She's neither UP nor DOWN!
I don,t know vot to do for her,
Her state is quite precarious;
It vorks upon her temper, too,
In fact she's wery warious.'

Vell, Captain, ve're a goin' it,
It blows from vild to vilder;
It's *first rate*, ain't it? there's no chance,
I 'spose, of it's bein' MILDER?'
'Oh no; this vind vill hold on, I
[illegible] about a veek;
[illegible] vill make vith it
[illegible] like a sneak.'

[illegible] 'Ah Mr. Knobs,
[illegible] how d'ye feel?'
[illegible] vonce more, I hope,
A gettin' on my keel.
[illegible] ve've been ov'rhauled—
[illegible] 'ev'rened'—
'Vhy yes—a kind o' upside down—
And had my insides cleaned.'

'Charmin' veather, Mrs. Brown,
Just look at them 'ere porpoises;
It's quite enlivenin' to see
'Em poppin' up their CORPUSES!'
'Captain don't talk of porpoises,
Just look at this 'ere *ship*—
She's divin' ten times lower, just
To mimic us so high to skip.'

Here's Mr. Smiley—only look—
And there's Miss Smalls a peepin';
Ve're all a gettin' on our legs,
Ve'll soon again be creepin'.
[illegible]! vot a sea! ve're ringing vet!
Vot an unhappy damper;
Here comes another—dear Miss Smalls,
Ve're vet too—scamper, scamper!

STRAWS.

MEDICAL QUERY.—Dr. Ratcliff being asked by a patient which was the most difficult to cure—a disorder contracted by excessive eating, or one brought on by excessive drinking—the doctor desired the querist to consider which was the most difficult to extract out of a pipe of wine or an ox.

"MOON AND SEVEN STARS."

JOHN B. CORNWALL informs the Public that he has taken the Public House formerly occupied by Mr. Clemens, at the corner of 4½ and *Penn Avenue*, where he is prepared to take boarders, and to furnish refreshment to transient visitors.

His bar is furnished with the best Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter and Cider, and pledges himself to give general satisfaction.

Sept. 23, 1840.

We have had the pleasure to see Mr. Cornwall. He is a plain, stout, pleasant looking man, of middle age, and a fine countenance. He is a native of Maryland, but descended from the Welch as his name bespeaks.

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHAL,

11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN VARDEN

Respectfully informs the Public that he is in search of *curiosities*, for the purpose of establishing a Museum in Washington City.

Those who feel disposed to aid in the above, will confer a particular favor on the Proprietor. Curiosities will be thankfully received with the name of the donor, and a description labelled on the article if left at the Museum, 4½ street, City Hall.

PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE.

The *Subscriber* having taken the PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE, formerly occupied by *John Hancock*, a few doors south of corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, begs leave to inform the Public that his Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider, as in any other establishment in the City—and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for private families.

WILLIAM BENTER.

HEAD-QUARTERS

JOSEPH SMITH, Seventh street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has laid in, and always intends keeping on hand, a choice collection of WINES and LIQUORS of all kinds.

Norfolk Oysters, and all the Delicacies of the season, served up at the shortest notice, in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.

Having for many years been engaged in his present business, he feels confident in his ability to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

J. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, and [illegible] a continuance of the same, at the old stand, between D street and Louisiana [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by [illegible] jr. where he intends keeping [illegible] cies of the season, both in the drinking way. Gentlemen will [illegible] and taste for themselves.

May 1840

STAR COFFEE HOUSE.

Penn. Av. near 13th street, [illegible]

The Bar is furnished with as good [illegible] uous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and [illegible] as any other establishment in the city; he intends keeping a constant supply of best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and [illegible] rivate families.

JOHN PURDON.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT [illegible] inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c, made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP.

For Colds, Whooping Cough, Pain and Soreness in the Breast, Influenza, Consumption, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and Diseases of the Breast, and Lungs generally.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor wishes to state that this Syrup is composed of Irish moss, [illegible] with such other articles as has been found best calculated to afford relief in the above named diseases.

This medicine has been used very extensively and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs; and when all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common Colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in Asthma, Hoarseness, Wheezing and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief; in Whooping Cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given both to adults and infants with perfect safety.

Prepared and sold by C. J. R. THORPE,
Chemist and Druggist

DR. HOFFMAN'S PREPARATION.—A convenient cure for Tetters, Ringworms, &c. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th and Penn. Avenue.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—A fresh supply of the justly celebrated Fever and Ague Powders. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th st. and the Avenue.—Price 50 cents.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, and Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice. Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first-rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

PETER CALLAN.

june 15

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from Dandruff, by the genuine *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

Remember [illegible] described [illegible] to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most respectable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.— [illegible] article has been [illegible] by a notorious counterfeiter, Let [illegible] purchased or used unless it have [illegible] COMSTOCK, or the [illegible] COMSTOCK [illegible] on a [illegible] This is the only exter- [illegible] will secure the Public from [illegible]

[illegible] the wholesale and retail office, [illegible] Maiden Lane, near Pearl street.

COMSTOCK & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, New York.

[illegible] variety of the most worthless [illegible] the hair has sprung up on the [illegible] this article. This has stood the [illegible] years, and rapidly increased in [illegible]

[illegible] by Wm F Bender.

PILES! cured at last.—This [illegible] complaint is warranted cured in all [illegible] by the true Hays' Liniment. In case [illegible] the agents are forbidden to take [illegible]

[illegible] buy unless it have the signature [illegible] Comstock & Co on the wrapper.

[illegible] by Wm F Bender, original proprietor for Solomon Hays.

PASSAGE TO NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—THREE TMES A WEEK.

The steamboats Alabama, Capt. Sutton, and Kentucky, Capt. Holmes, will commence running three times a week, (alternately) on Monday, the 4th of March next, from the lower end of Spear's wharf, [illegible] every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth next morning in time for the cars to Wilmington; and thence in steamboats to Charleston, which is the quickest, cheapest, and most comfortable route.

These boats also run in conection with the James river boats for Petersburg and Richmond, where they arrive next afternoon from Baltimore. This is likewise by far the most pleasant route; having a comfortable night's rest, and no changes from steamboats, stages, and railroads, in the dead of night, as on the Washington route. The company having bought the [illegible] and beautiful steamboat Jewess for the purpose of [illegible] daily line, due notice will be given thereof, and the company hope that travellers will patronise this line assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give comfort and despatch.

JAMES BURGUSSON, Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

Romance of the Harem, by Miss Pardoe, author of 'City of the Sultan,' &c. in two volumes, 12mo.

The American in Paris, by John Sanderson, Esq. in two volumes, 12mo.

Indecision, a tale of the Far West, and other poems, by B. K. Mitchel, M. D. in one volume, 15mo.

Tales of Enterprise, for the amusement of youth, embellished with engravings on steel, in one small volume.

Just received and for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S,

Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12th streets.

Mar 27

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each inserion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisments affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage [illegible] must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, if is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage

THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following:

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety, Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Centelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver, Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large, Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Balbous Roots, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞ These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

☞ Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS

$100 *if they fail.*

An effectual remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, &c. &c.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have proved the most effectual. They make a speedy and permanent cure, without regard to diet or exposure, and in the most obstinate cases, where all other remedies have failed, these Pills have been known to effect permanent cures. In more slight cases, they seldom ever require a longer time than from THREE TO SIX DAYS to effect a cure, and never have been known to fail.

These Pills possess great advantage over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not effect the breath, or cause any sickness of the stomach whatever; on the contraty theymay be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend.

N. B. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, at $1 per box.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Penn. Avenue, V. Harbaugh Charles Stott, W. Kirkwood, Washington, and by James Barry, Navy Yard.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant, and on and after the 3d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say thing of either. Each of them is furn with 150 of the most approved Life Prese Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day pr. will reach there by the Norfolk boats in full

Passage through from Philadelphia - 30
" " " Baltimore 2
" " " Norfolk - - 25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore wer end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

eb21 JAMES FERGUSSON

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory, AND UPHOLSTER

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in itsvarious branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railod depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Sofa Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads,
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

NEW BOOKS.—Damascus and Palmyra, a Journeyin the East, with a sketch of this state and prospects of Syria, under Ibraham Pasha, by Charles D. Addison of the Inner Temple.

Outward Bound, or a Merchant's Adventures, the author of 'Ratlin the Reefer,' &c.

Are just received, for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S
Book, Stationary, and Fancy Store.

sept 8—tf

INDIAN RESORATIVE,

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and liable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefitto the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative.'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. C.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Penn, No. 2 South street.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep [or muanacture to order at his old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of 9 and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, consisting of—

ideeboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
ed, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobe
sofas and Lounges of every variety
Mohogany Chairs do
Plain and common do
Card Tables do
do
dc
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany,d and pier ops
Manogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles

Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matrasses, &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed.

Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will be kept for hire.

LOOK *HERE*! THE ROACH AND BED BUG BANE,

For destroying Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, &c.

This article is certainly the most convenient and safe now in use (for the same purpose)

As it only requires to be applied two or three times during the season, which will be sufficient to destroy, and keep the bedsteads, larders, &c. free from insects of every kind,

N. B. his preparation is put up in square bottles, with the directions for use, &c.

For sale in Washington City by

William F. Bender, corner of 6th street and Pa Avenue.

Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Pa Avenue.

E. H. James, corner of 14th street and Pa Avenue, and

James Barry on the Navy Yard, and Georgetown by O M. Linthicum.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

The Authentic Report of the Controversial discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T. P. POPE.

his celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it still read with extraordinary vidity, in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhausted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

hose in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents:—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, William Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Finson, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Hagan, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. he paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

STEAMBOAT AUGUSTA—NOTICE.

The Steamboat Augusta will land and take off passengers at the following landings on Potomac River, every other day from date, viz: Pye's and Budd's Landings, Maryland shore, and at Quantico, on the Virginia side of the river.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m and at 4 3-4 do. p m
From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m and at 4 do p m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

eb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 13 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON

H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore made this city his permanent residence his dwelling and office directly opposite Department of State, will undertaeke with accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly before Congress against the United States the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has also in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners of the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and these requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, hehas become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different medificatians of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system, they may all be detected by pressure upon the nodes of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured bythese Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles of discovery upon which they are founded, only requiring the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles. is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs. he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them Thesymptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the idretions contained in the work which accompanies them without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

W. F. BENDER,
Corner between Brown's and Gadsb's.
March 16, 1838.

J. F. CALLAN

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics,

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William street New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any composition whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable change from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distributor of sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result It hasalso another property—that of purity, which however carefully Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanliness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with the pure Persian Otto of Rose

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use.—1st. Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solutionof about a quarter of an ounce of pearlash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, for fear to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of sponge ready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb in the roots of thehair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, for the brighter the atmosphere, thefiner the dye becomes. If applied at night, or in the damp, it will have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuchof the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose hassomething so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance hall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one whosets a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, would be futile in the propritors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush and the Botaneal Tooth Powder every morning and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, those who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discovering that they can proceed no further.